


HE'S IN "SOCIETY" NOW.

'M A INDIANNER
Democrat, an' my
hair is full of hay;
Bet you bet your boots
the time is comin' for
me to have my say;
An' the thing that's
sich a puzzler to old-
time folks like me
Is Grover's 'pintin' of
a dood to go to It-
lece.



I see one of them there
critters oucet — it
summered on the
facer.

The women us to lead
it round and keep
it safe from harm;
and slow.

Its eye was full of wind glass, its talk was soft
and slow.

Hit allus said Americans was "benstly, doncher
kno?"

I've heard of Ward McAllister, who wrote a use

border and bushwhacking Missouri constituency late of Sterling Price's army, made the astounding discovery that an ex-Union soldier has been pensioned at the fabulous rate of \$8 per month for loss of arm and badness; another argued that he was entitled to \$100 a month for a discovery—almost as important as the discovery of America by Columbus—that another vile miscreant was looting the treasury of the government for a sum of \$4 per month for corns and bunions contracted in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion. These fearful disclosures were accepted by the pension nation and horror from the Golden Gate to Hell Gate, and vice versa. The time had arrived for the authorities charged with the administration of pension affairs to act. They did not. They did nothing. They acted promptly and intelligently.

To stimulate the laudable work of unearthing fraude, it was authorized in various ways, but the authorities in Washington decided that further general information concerning suspected fraudulent pensioners, and that communications would be treated as confidential. Lo, and behold the same old story of the "leak" repeated in almost every neighborhood turned informer; shielded by the promised immunity from exposure, every envious villain hastened to flood the Pension Office with information, and the Pension Office was soon procured by such detestable means, countless outrages were swiftly perpetrated without opportunity for defense against the charges. The Pension Office was flooded with a crowd of infamous, lying spies. But up to the present the public has been kept in vain for the exposure of a single case of fraud, and the groat of the pensioners, and the other has not been made use of for the discovery and elimination of fraudulent pensioners.

is not necessary, and which, through the instrumentality of such odious means, have been deliberately perpetrated upon helpless men, women and children without any regard to the rights of the innocent or of public notoriety, and have roused the American people, who hate injustice, treachery and oppression, to a magnificent and successful resistance to the storm of indignation which the action of the Interior Department, and perform its subordinate agencies, have provoked. The Bureau has avowed in the North, there has been vacillation and prevarication, ruling and overruling, revocation and modification, and ineffectual attempts at explanation. The one case of which we will discuss hereafter under the stress of public opinion.

Under the virulent soldier hater, and as a demonstration of the superiority of the economic spirit of the administration thousands of delinquent soldiers were ordered to be illegally expended and dropped from the rolls in a heartless manner to inflict pain, and studiously calculated to add insult to injury. The administration has taken less measures it is loudly proclaimed by the administration press that nearly all pensions granted prior the act of June 27, 1892, were illegal. And the same is true under illegal rulings. It is assumed, nevertheless, by the Interior Department that the rulings must be illegal because they seemed to be so. The same reasoning was made under the Harrison administration, which acted in the belief that the soldiers who preserved the government against the rebellion were entitled to consideration, and that it was not disreputable to have been an American Union soldier.


THE END NOT IN SIGHT.

The effort to protect the plundered treasury, to save the government from a showing of economy does not stop here. Not only the pension claims under the June act of 1890, the provisions of which do not require proof that disability has been contracted in the service, have been taken in hand by the reformers, but claimants under the old laws, which are sustained by evidence, corroborated by the records in the War Department, have been subjected to the same. They have been contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and who have proved by legal evidence that they were disabled by disabilities by admitted evidence, which has been on file in the Pension Office for years, have been subjected to a disfigurement. The deceiver has no other, the gullibility is at work, the unskilful soldier-bureaucrats with exceeding joy that justice is at last being done, are ready to believe that the patriots, bummers, dead beats, and other gentle entering appellations invented for the purpose of the alien hirings of the Eastern journals.

Since the incoming of the Cleveland-Hoke judgment from the published lists, has almost ceased. This is a part of the nefarious scheme which will enable them to make good on the claims of the disabled. The result has been an successfully achieved in a truly artistic manner. Before the blessed judgment of the Cleveland-Hoke case, the pay claims allowed for increase of disabilities; but now, thanks to the new examining boards of surgeons constituted by Mr. Hoke, the disabled are not allowed to claim the purpose of their organization, and are skillfully performing the task assigned to them. The same can also be said of the same, and this also the fate shared by applicants for original and new disability pensions filed under the old law. The same can be said of another. It must be remembered that of the claims of this class, under the first law, only 10 per cent were allowed. Under the C. Black was the Commissioner of Pensions, more than 9 per cent were allowed. The percentage of the claims of this class, except for judicious and legal cause, has now undergone a selection in the order of 10 per cent. To give the illegal action of the examining boards, the managers have con-

ICE'S
Baking
Powder.
powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
—40 Years the Standard.

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I've heard of Ward McAllister, who wrote a use

ful book,
tesch'lin' them an' aristocrats the finest way to
cooks.
at this here fat Van Alen, with his Prince of
Wales's face—
ve never heard of him at all until he got the
place.
'll bet he never juggled a torch, ner packed a
primrity.
'll bet he wears a night shirt, an' all sich like
dilligree;
an' ez fer bein' a Democrat! I'm willin' here to
say,
hat he isn' nowheres in it with our Isaac Pusey
Grag.
ome says that him we knows as He's a half-
baked Democrat.
but he knows what good tobacco is, and chaws
it, too, at that.
an' he's plenty more good Democrats, that
don't wear plug hats an' collars,
without adragin' out this dood, all swelled up
on his dollars.
—The Man with the Ginger Beard.

We shall see! FRED KNEFLER.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—It seems quite probable now that a game of football will be played between the Harvard and Princeton teams this fall. Indications point to the fact that all hard feeling which has existed between the two teams for the past two years has been forgotten, and that they are anxious to prove this to the world by a meeting on the field. A conference was held yesterday between representatives of Harvard and Princeton, at which the possibility of bringing about a meeting of the two eleven was brought up. It will be remembered that trouble arose two years ago when the Harvard team refused to arrange to play the Yale club. The Yale men seemed heartily in favor of the arrangement, but Harvard had no power to bring it about. After yesterday's conference one of the Harvard men informed a reporter that the only real light which is thrown on the subject is that they never were in either university, but who are warm sympathizers of the institutions. The Harvard men, however, have not yet agreed on, and all that remains to be done will be to play the game.

Hard to Raise.

Drake's Magazine

"You have been farming for years," said the parson to the farmer, "and by this time you must know pretty accurately the capacity of your land. Now, tell me, what do you consider the hardest thing to raise on it?"

"The money to keep it going," replied the farmer, with a sigh.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children, with results, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures whooping cough, regulates the bowels, and is a sure remedy for colic, flatulency, and diarrhea, whether arising from feeding or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. **25c a bottle.**

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Figures Culled from Records of Epidemics Make a Poor Showing for Jenner's Alleged Preventive.

In an editorial in your Friday's issue on the vaccination squabble at Union City, you speak of "the homeopathic method of guarding against smallpox by the giving of medicine internally," and say:

It may be true that certain drugs known to the disciples of Hahnemann are a specific for smallpox—but this fact, if it be such, has not been proved to the satisfaction of the general public. It is a fact, however, that the giving of such drugs is accepted as a preventive of the dreaded disease, and that the taking of this precaution inspires as much confidence in security both in the individual and the community as the giving of smallpox vaccine. It is universally acknowledged to be a safeguard that the sanitary officers are justified in making it compulsory. It is not, however, a fact that it is likely that the Union City homeopaths who decline to have their children vaccinated according to the order of the Board of Health, but intend to guard against smallpox by the giving of medicines internally, are so confident that they with the sanitary officers, are right, and that they are not sustained by the facts to which you refer.

[illegible]

IS IT A SAFEGUARD?

Nor is the opposition to vaccination exclusively among believers in homeopathy or even of homeopathic origin, as you seem to think, and as intimated by Prof. J. C. Ridpath in his flamboyant and Bombast-Furious medical college commencement address here a couple of years ago, as published in *the Messenger*. In showing that

Let us now consider the question whether a vaccination is a safeguard against smallpox: Dr. Kaul, in his work alluded to above, quotes Dr. Engel, of Berlin, the foremost statistician in Germany at the time, as saying: "There has no change occurred in the coming and going of smallpox epidemics, nor in general in the number of smallpox patients, since the introduction of vaccination," and himself says: "My belief is that vaccination, after a few generations, will be as obsolete in medical therapeutics as inoculation, bloodletting and purged barbarians."²

have been three epidemics of smallpox, in the last of which 44,840 people died.

Each smallpox epidemic since Jenner's system has been more severe than the preceding one.

Prof. Francis W. Newman—Nothing is clearer to any one who will open his eyes than that what is now called vaccination has no effect in lessening smallpox and has frequent and terrible effect in doing mischief.

Dr. Alfred K. Wallace, the distinguished Scientist—I stepped out of my special path to the risk I now take in writhed expectation to show how I became thoroughly convinced of its error, and of the cruelty and danger rising out of its compulsory enforcement.

St Thomas Chambers, Q. C. M. P., Reading, the city of London, find that of 2,355 persons admitted at the small-pox hospital in the parish of St. James, Piccadilly, 1,445 were vaccinated. At the Hampstead Hospital, up to May 13 last, out of 2,965 admissions 2,347 were vaccinated. An explanation of this better record is contained in a vaccination is a protection against the smallpox!

most every-day occurrence.

J. Mackenzie, M. D., Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Edinburgh University, has been named to confess that for many a year I was busy vaccinating folk, have no excuse for that crime more than for bleeding. I was taught that both were right and proper, and like my neighbors I followed the multitude to do evil. The medicos are now howling for fear of losing vaccination and its consequent fees, and the people are howling for their murdered children.

William Hycheman, M. D., of New York, in 1880, writing after forty years' practice in New York, says: "I have written and dissected more than a dozen children whose deaths were caused by vaccination, and no smallpox, however black, could have let alone the face of a child whose throat was still gurgling, hearts empty or congested with clots, than did some of these little victims. Shame! Indeed, scarcely a day goes by when I do not find a child suffering of vaccinated children in the form of cerebral and gastric complications. The face is red, the mouth is filled with pustules in the mouth or throat, on the eyelids, and ulcerations of the cornea, which remains opaque and may lead to blindness."

There may be those, after this showing, who will insist on following this ignis fatuus, but let us hear no more of the public health, and let us hear no more of those who believe he is protected by vaccination, what possible difference can it make to them, if the child is made to suffer, and die? So let those who want it, take it, but let those who don't want it be allowed to let it alone.

W. B. CLARKE, M. D.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEP. 23.

Does Prevent Smallpox.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
I read your editorial in the Journal of the 22d inst., regarding vaccination, and heartily indorse your views upon the matter. I also read an article in to-day's Journal on the same subject by W. S. Ensign, of Union City, Ind., in which he makes a number of statements which cannot possibly be corroborated by any evidence

Wernher says, in his recent work, "Zoon Infragra," before the introduction of vaccination, smallpox had become a permanent pest of the human race. It occurred in one year, and every three or five years became a great epidemic. In non-epidemic years one-tenth of all mortality was from smallpox. In epidemic years it was one-half. A few men escaped smallpox till old age; almost everyone sickened at least once in his life of this horrible, murderous disease. The loss of mortalities caused death was mainly the result of loss of sight of young children, one-third died of smallpox before their first year, and one-half before their third year. Life of the population which had not heavy losses to deplore. In the country it was greater than in the city. Physicians and government possessed no means against this pest. The loss of life was not preventable, from the general widespread nature of the disease. Men accepted the pest as an unavoidable fact. The loss which it caused amounted to many millions. It was a principal factor which deterred or kept the population from making progress; and to the credit of the human race, that the efforts of many ignorant mortals directed.

Comparing the present conditions with

In Berlin, from 1758 to 1767, one-twelfth of all deaths, according to Casner, were from smallpox. In 1793, the mortality from smallpox of all deaths in France, amounting to 30,000 annually, were from smallpox; 3,500,000 people perished from it in Mexico in the year 1802. In 1803, the mortality from smallpox in the United States was such that one-third of the population of Greenland were swept away by it. In Iceland 18,000 out of a population of 50,000 died of smallpox. In 1804, the mortality from smallpox was such in North America, as detailed the facts relative to epidemics among the Mandans and Assiniboines. Fifts were taken to receive the infected persons, and distributed to one hundred daily until the ground froze, and they were thrown into the river in large numbers. One tribe of Indians was reduced by a smallpox epidemic to 500 persons, none were terminated by smallpox, thirty persons only being left. Among the Blackfeet the inmates of more than one thousand tents were swept away. The mortality from smallpox was such in that epidemic among the Indians at 60,000.

In Sweden, in the twenty-four years before the introduction of vaccination, in 1801, the mortality from smallpox amounted to 2,050 victims annually out of each million of the population, and after the introduction of vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 158 per million annually.

In Westphalia the mortality was reduced from 2.44 per million in the earlier period to 1.25 per million in the latter period. We find that in Copenhagen in the fifty years previous to vaccination, the mortality was 3,128 per million annually, and in the succeeding years it was reduced to 1.25 per million.

In Berlin the death rate from smallpox was 3.482 per million, annually, in the

ny bowels in bad shape, I had no strength, could not sleep even when I was tired, and when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than if I had walked 20 miles. In fact, had no energy at all. I was urged to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can say what thousands

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A RANGE, COOKING OR HEATING
STOVE OF ANY KIND, UNTIL YOU

**SOLD BY ONE GOOD
DEALER IN EVERY TOWN.**
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THE FAVORITE STOVE & RANGE CO.
PIQUA, OHIO.

FOR SALE,
the Indiana State Building
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Sealed bids for the purchase of the above building

The following property is excepted from sale at glass in building, stone mantle in lower hall, clock mantle in ladies' parlor, the postoffice, the electric light and plumbing fixtures.

All bids to be accompanied with a bond for five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for the due performance of contract.

Bids will be opened at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Indiana Building on Oct. 28, 1893. Purchase money to be paid within ten days after acceptance of bid.

FRED J. HAYES,
Sept. 8, 1893. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another significant fact is that in 1874 and 1874 there died in the East India Company's army about two hundred thousand, in 1875 about two hundred thousand people from smallpox. On the other hand among the European troops in the same country (120,000) there were only two deaths from smallpox. The immunity of the troops was attributed solely to the thorough and rigorous enforcement of vaccination.

Still more conclusive are the facts to be obtained from a study of the standing armies of Europe. In the Prussian army there has not been a single death from smallpox since 1874, when the compulsory vaccination law was introduced. In Germany smallpox has diminished, since the enactment of the law of 1874, to a degree never before known, so far as records reach. While in the neighboring countries it prevails,

Third—Its death rate under five years of age was thirty-five times as great as it now is.

Fourth—The mean age at death from smallpox was two and one-half years in the last century, and is now nearly twenty years.

Fifth—The death rate from smallpox is

I could easily fill an entire page of *The Journal* with statistics similar to those we have given, but I deem these sufficient to prove to any thinking person that vaccination does prevent smallpox.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, Ph. G., M. D.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.

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